

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 1, with the following amended paragraph:*

The antireflection layer of an antireflection film formed of multi-layered thin films generally has a layer constitution consisting essentially of a high-refractive index layer and a low-refractive index layer for enhancing the antireflectivity of the film. For attaining ~~efficient antireflection~~ efficient antireflection, it is said that the refractive index difference between the high-refractive index layer and the low-refractive index layer must fall within a specific range (see, for example, JP-A-59-50401). For this, various methods have been investigated.  $\text{MgF}_2$  and silica are used as low-refractive materials for the low-refractive index layer (see, for example, JP-A-2-245702); a fluorine-containing compound is used (see, for example, JP-A-2003-121606); or 2 or more inorganic particles are piled up to form micro-voids (see, for example, JP-A-11-6902). In fact, however, all these methods are problematic in that the materials are difficult to obtain and are unstable and their films are not strong and are not resistant to staining, and sufficiently satisfactory low-refractive index materials could not as yet obtained.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 3, with the following amended paragraph:*

As a material of the polarizing sheet, polyvinyl alcohol (hereinafter referred to as PVA) is principally used. Briefly, a PVA film is monoaxially stretched, ~~[[the]]~~ then colored with iodine or a dichroic dye, or it is first dyed and then stretched, and this is crosslinked with a curable compound to form a polarizing sheet. In general, the polarizing sheet is stretched in the running direction (machine direction) of a long film (stretching along machine direction), and therefore, the absorption axis of the polarizing sheet is nearly parallel to the machine direction.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 22, with the following amended paragraph:*

The compound reducing a surface free energy (surface free energy lowering compound) and the binder capable of reducing a surface free energy (surface free energy lowering binder) for use in the invention may be any one, not limited in point of the structure and the composition

thereof, so far as it is effective for significantly lowering the surface free energy defined above of the antireflection film when it is applied to the film. In general, the surface free energy depression is not linear relative to the amount of the compound applied to the film, and it may be saturated with the increase in the amount thereof. For example, in a surface free energy depression profile curve prepared by plotting the surface free energy depression points relative to the amount of a cured matrix formed of a binder such as DPHA<sup>®</sup>, the surface free energy depression relative to the amount of the compound added to the surface free energy depression saturation point is preferably at least 10 mN/m, more preferably at least 20 mN/m, even more preferably at least 25 mN/m, most preferably at least 30 mN/m.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 9 from the bottom of page 22, with the following amended paragraph:*

Preferred examples of the silicone compound are those having a substituent at least in any of terminals and side branches of a compound chain that contains multiple dimethylsilyloxy units as repetitive units. The compound chain containing repetitive dimethylsilyloxy units may contain any other structural unit than dimethylsilyloxy units. Preferably, the compound contains multiple substituents that may be the same or different. Examples of preferred substituents are those containing any of an acryloyl group, a methacryloyl group, a vinyl group, an aryl group, a cinnamoyl group, an epoxy group, an oxetanyl group, a hydroxyl group, a fluoroalkyl group, a polyoxyalkylene group, a carboxyl group, and amino group. Though not specifically defined, the molecular weight of the compound is preferably at most 100,000, more preferably at most 50,000, most preferably from 3,000 to 30,000. Also not specifically defined, the silicone atom content of the silicone compound is preferably at least 18.0 % by weight, more preferably from 25.0 to 37.8 % by weight, most preferably from 30.0 to 37.0 % by weight. Examples of the preferred silicone compounds are Shin-etsu Chemical's X-22-174DX, X-22-2426, X-22-164B, X22-164C, X-22-170DX, X-22-176D, X-22-1821 (all trade names), Chisso's FM-0725, FM-7725, FM-4411, FM-5521, FM-6621, FM-1121, and Gelest's DMS-U22, RMS-033, RMS-083, UMS-182<sup>®</sup>, DMS-H21, DMS-H31, HMS-301 (all trade names), to which, however, the invention is not limited.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 24 of page 25 with the following amended paragraph:*

Not specifically defined, the surface free energy lowering binder for use in the low-refractive index layer of the antireflection film of the invention may be any one that may of significantly lower the surface free energy of the layer that is formed as a result of curing of an alkyl acrylate monomer such as typically DPHA<sup>®</sup>, when the binder is added to the layer. Especially preferably, the binder is such that the surface free energy of the layer cured and formed only by the binder is at most 30 mN/m, more preferably at most 25 mN/m, even more preferably at most 20 mN/m. The binder is preferably a compound containing at least one group selected from a fluoroalkyl group, a dimethylsiloxane group, and a polydimethylsiloxane (silicone) group. Before cured, the binder may be either monomer or polymer, or may be a mixture of monomer and polymer, or may be a mixture of multiple compounds.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 38, with the following amended paragraph:*

The amount of the acid catalyst to be used is described. When the acid catalyst is an inorganic acid, then its amount may be from 0.01 to 10 mols, preferably from 0.1 to 5 mols relative to the hydrolyzable group; but when the acid catalyst is an organic acid, then its most preferred amount varies depending on the amount of water added to the system. Concretely, when water is added to the system, the amount of the organic acid to be added thereto may be from 0.01 to 10 mol%, preferably from 0.1 to 5 mol% relative to the hydrolyzable group. However, when substantially no water is added, then the amount of the organic acid to be added may be from 1 to 500 mol%, preferably from 10 to 200 mol%, even more preferably from [[290]] 20 to 200 mol%, still more preferably from 50 to 150 mol%, further more preferably from 50 to 120 mol% relative to the hydrolyzable group.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 17 of page 68, with the following amended paragraph:*

The light-diffusing layer can be formed by coating a light-diffusing layer-forming composition by well known thin film-forming methods, such as dip coating, air knife coating, curtain coating, roller coating, wire bar coating, gravure coating, micro-gravure coating or extrusion coating, allowing the coated layer to stand until the surface unevenness configuration

of the translucent layer by the first and second translucent particles is sufficiently formed, drying, and irradiating with light and/or heat

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 95, with the following amended paragraph:*

Specifically, taking into consideration the maintenance of good productivity and the restraint of the occurrence of the lack of uniformity of air, average drying rate from casting of a dope to peeling is preferably more than 300 weight%/min and ~~[[100]]~~ 1000 weight%/min or less, more preferably more than 400 weight%/min and 900 weight%/min or less, and most preferably more than 500 weight%/min and 800 weight%/min or less.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 16 of page 95, with the following amended paragraph:*

Peeling process is a process of peeling the web from which the solvents have been evaporated at the peeling position. The peeled web is transferred to the next process. When the residual amount (the following equation) of the solvent at peeling point is too great, peeling is difficult, while when the web is too dried on the support, a part of the web is peeled halfway. For increasing film-forming rate (a film-forming rate can be increased, since a web is peeled while the residual solvent is left as great as possible), a gel-casting method is known. This method includes a method of adding a bad solvent for cellulose ester during doping, and performing gelation after casting of dope, and a method of gelation by lowering the temperature of a metal support. By increasing the film strength at peeling time by gelation on the support, peeling can be expedited and film-forming ~~[[rate]]~~ time can be shortened. The residual amount of the solvent of the web after peeling can be determined by the length of the metal support.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 29 of page 132, with the following amended paragraph:*

Preferable silicone compounds include but are not limited to the following; "X-22-174 DX," "X-22-2426," "X-22-164b," "X22-164C," "X-22-170DX," "X-22-176D" and "X-22-1821" [trade name: Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.]; "FM-0725," "FM-7725," "DMS-U22," "RMS-033," "RMS-083" and "UMS-182<sup>®</sup>" [trade name: Chisso Corporation].

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 132, with the following amended paragraph:*

Fluorine compounds may be polymers or oligomers with compounds which do not contain a fluorine atom, with no particular restriction on molecular weight. No particular restriction is placed on content of a fluorine atom in fluorine compounds. The content is preferably 20 % by weight or more, particularly preferably 30 to 70 % by weight and most preferably 40 to 70 % by weight. Preferable fluorine compounds include but are not limited to "R-2020," "M-2020," "R-3833" and "M-3833" [trade name: Daikin Industries Ltd.]; "~~Megafaack F-171,~~" "~~Megafaack F-172~~"m "~~Megafaack F-179A~~" "MEGAFACK F-171<sup>®</sup>," "MEGAFACK F-172<sup>®</sup>," "MEGAFACK F-179A<sup>®</sup>" or "Defensa MCF-300" [trade name; Dainippon Ink and Chemicals Inc.].

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 11 of page 132, with the following amended paragraph:*

For the purpose of imparting dust controlling and antistatic properties, publicly known cation surface active agents, or dust controlling agents and antistatic agents (polyoxyalkylene compounds) may be added, whenever necessary. In these dust controlling agents and antistatic agents, the structure units may be incorporated as some of the functions into the silicone compounds or fluorine compounds. These agents are added preferably in a range from 0.01 to 20 % by weight in relation to total solids of the curing compound, more preferably 0.05 to 10 % by weight and particularly preferably 0.1 to 5 % by weight. To be specific, preferable compounds include but are not limited to "~~Megafaack F-150~~" "MEGAFACK F-150<sup>®</sup>" [trade name: Dainippon Ink and Chemicals Inc.] and "SH-3748" [trade name: Toray Dow Corning].

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 148, with the following amended paragraph:*

Regarding the parallel transmittance at a wavelength range of 440 to 670nm in the polarizing plate of the invention, a difference  $\Delta T$  between the maximum value ( $T_{\max}$ ) and the minimum value ( $T_{\min}$ ) of the parallel transmittance  $T$  is 6 % or less, preferably 4 % or less, and more preferably 2 % or less. Further, transmittance ratio  $R_{T1}$  (parallel transmittance at 490nm/parallel transmittance at 550nm) and transmittance ratio  $R_{T2}$  (parallel transmittance at 610nm/parallel transmittance at 550nm) showing the light transmission characteristics are both

in the range of  $1.00 \pm 0.02$ , preferably in the range of  ~~$\pm 0.01$~~   $1 \pm 0.01$ . These characteristics are preferable in reflective-type and semi-transmissive reflective-type liquid crystal display devices.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 164 with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating solution B for hard-coat layer)

Desolite Z7404	100 parts by weight
(Zirconia fine particles-containing hard-coat compound solution, made by JSR)	
DPHA <sup>®</sup> (UV cure resin: Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.	31 parts by weight
KBM-5103	10 parts by weight
KE-P150	8.9 parts by weight
(1.5 $\mu$ m silica particles: Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd.)	
MXS-300	3.4 parts by weight
(3 $\mu$ m cross-linked PMMA particles: Soken Chemical & Engineering Co., Ltd.)	
MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	29 parts by weight
MIBX (methyl isobutyl ketone)	13 parts by weight

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 165 with the following amended paragraph:*

A mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>), 68.0 parts by weight; photo polymerization initiator (Irgacure 907, Ciba Specialty Chemicals), 3.6 parts by weight; photo sensitizer (Kayacure-DETX, Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.), 1.2 parts by weight; methyl ethyl ketone, 279.6 parts by weight and cyclohexanone, 1049.0 parts by weight were added to the above-described titanium dioxide dispersing solution, 99.1 parts by weight and agitated. After a sufficient agitation, the resultant was filtered through a polypropylene filter with a pore size of 0.4 $\mu$ m.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 165 with the following amended paragraph:*

A mixture of dipentaerythritol penta acrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>, Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.), 40.0 parts by weight; photo polymerization initiator (Irgacure 907, Ciba Specialty Chemicals), 3.3 parts by weight; photo sensitizer (Kayacure-DETX, Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.), 1.1 parts by weight; methyl ethyl ketone, 526.2 parts by

weight; and cyclohexanone, 459.6 parts by weight, were added to the above-described titanium dioxidedispersing solution A, 469.8 parts by weight, and agitated. The resultant was filtered through a polypropylene filter with a pore size of 0.4 $\mu$ m.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 165 with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating solution A for low-refractive index layer)

DPHA <sup>®</sup>	4.0 parts by weight
Hollow silica (18.2 %)	40.0 parts by weight
Irgacure 907	0.2 parts by weight
Sol solution a	6.2 parts by weight
MEK	299.6 parts by weight

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 25 of page 165 with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating solution B for low-refractive index layer)

DPHA <sup>®</sup>	3.3 parts by weight
Hollow silica (18.2 %)	40.0 parts by weight
RMS-033	0.7 parts by weight
Irgacure 907	0.2 parts by weight
Sol solution a	6.2 parts by weight
MEK	299.6 parts by weight

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 16 of page 167 with the following amended paragraph:*

DPHA<sup>®</sup>: mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate with dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate

Please replace Table 1 at page 170 with the following amended table:

Table 1

Sample No.	Low-refractive index layer				Hollow silica particles	Surface free energy lowering compound/binder	Coating and curing method	Hard-coat layer	Remarks
	Coating solution	Changes from original coating solution							
001	C	None			Absent	Present	A	A	Comparative Example
002	A	None			Present	Absent	B	A	Comparative Example
003	B	None			Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
004	B		Change from RMS-033 to X22-164C on equal weight basis		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
005	B		Change from RMS-033 to KF96-1000CS on equal weight basis		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
006	B		Change from RMS-033 to FMS121 on equal weight basis		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
007	B		RMS-033 = 0.35 parts by weight, DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 3.65 parts by weight		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
008	A		R-2020 = 1.0 parts by weight added, DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 3.0 parts by weight		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
009	A		R-3833 = 1.6 parts by weight added, DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 2.4 parts by weight		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
010	B		PHA = 5.8 parts by weight, sol solution a excluded, MEK = 295.9 parts by weight		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
011	B		R-2020 = 0.83 parts by weight added, DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 2.47 parts by weight		Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
012	B		None		Present	Present	D	A	Present Invention
013	D		None		Absent	Present	A	A	Comparative Example



Please replace Table 2 at page 171 with the following amended Table:

Table 2

Sample No.	Low-refractive index layer					Hard-coat layer	Remarks
	Coating solution	Changes from original coating solution	Hollow silica particles	Surface free energy lowering compound/binder	Coating and curing method		
101	G	None	Absent	Absent	C	A	Comparative Example
102	H	None	Present	Present	C	A	Present Invention
103	A	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0 parts by weight, JTA113 (6 %) = 66.7 parts by weight, MEK = 236.9 parts by weight	Present	Present	A	A	Present Invention
104	A	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0 parts by weight, exemplified compound; P-1 = 4.0 parts by weight	Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
105	A	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0.8 parts by weight, exemplified compound; P-1 = 3.2 parts by weight	Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
106	B	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0.7 parts by weight, exemplified compound; P-1 = 2.6 parts by weight	Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
107	B	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0.7 parts by weight, exemplified compound; P-20 = 2.6 parts by weight	Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
108	B	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0.7 parts by weight, exemplified compound; P-3 = 2.6 parts by weight	Present	Present	B	A	Present Invention
109	B	DPHA <sup>®</sup> = 0.7 parts by weight, exemplified compound; P-1 = 2.6 parts by weight	Present	Present	D	A	Present Invention

*Please replace the penultimate line of page 174, with the following amended paragraph:*

A: intensity ratio after etching was increased less than 5 times ~~or less~~ and more than 3 times at more than 1 site

*Please replace the first line of page 175, with the following amended paragraph:*

-: intensity ratio after etching was increased less than 1.5 times~~or~~

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 181 with the following amended paragraph:*

285 g of a commercial UV settable hard coat liquid containing zirconia (Desolite Z7404, manufactured by JSR Corp., solid content: ca. 61%, ZrO<sub>2</sub> content in solid: ca. 70%, polymerizable monomer containing polymerization initiator) and 85 g of a mixture of pentaerythritol pentaacrylate and pentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.) were mixed, and diluted with 60 g of methyl isobutyl ketone and 17 g of methyl ethyl ketone. Further, 28 g of a silane coupling agent (KBM-5103, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.) were mixed under agitation. A film obtained by coating and ultraviolet setting of this solution showed a refractive index of 1.61.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 21 of page 182, with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating liquid for middle-refractive index layer)

foregoing titanium dioxide dispersion	88.9 g
DPHA <sup>®</sup> (manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.)	58.4 g
Irgacure 907	3.1 g
(manufactured by Chiba Specialty Chemicals Co.)	
Kayacure DETX	1.1 g
(manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.)	
methyl ethyl ketone	482.4 g
cyclohexanone	1869.8 g

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 30 of page 182, with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating liquid for high-refractive index layer)

foregoing titanium dioxide dispersion	586.8 g
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DPHA <sup>®</sup> (manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.)	47.9 g
Irgacure 907 (manufactured by Chiba Specialty Chemicals Co.)	4.0 g
Kayacure DETX (manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.)	1.3 g
methyl ethyl ketone	455.8 g
cyclohexanone	1427.8 g

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 183, with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating liquid A for low-refractive index layer)

DPHA <sup>®</sup> (mixture of 5-functional and 6-functional acrylates)	1.4 g
perfluoroolefin copolymer (1)	5.6 g
(containing acrylate in side chain)	
hollow silica dispersion	20.0 g
silicone compound (RMS-033, manufactured by Chisso Corp.)	0.7 g
Irgacure 907	0.2 g
organosilane sol liquid	6.2 g
methyl ethyl ketone	315.9 g

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 18 of page 183, with the following amended paragraph:*

(Preparation of coating liquid B for low-refractive index layer)

DPHA <sup>®</sup> (mixture of 5-functional and 6-functional acrylates)	3.6 g
hollow silica dispersion	20.0 g
RMS-033	0.7 g
Irgacure 907	0.2 g
organosilane sol liquid	8.0 g
methyl ethyl ketone	276.0 g

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at the last line of page 189, with the following amended paragraph:*

It was then adhered to a Fujitac film (cellulose triacetate, retardation: 3.0 nm, manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co.) subjected to a saponification, utilizing a 3% aqueous solution of PVA (PVA-117H, manufactured by Kuraray Co.) as an adhesive, and dried at 80°C

to obtain a polarizing plate of an effective width of 650 mm. The obtained polarizing plate had an absorbing axis inclined by 45° to the machine direction. The polarizing plate had, at 550 nm, a transmittance of 43.7% and a polarization degree of 99.97%. It was cut into a size of 310 x 233 ~~mm~~mm as shown in Fig. 2, thereby providing a polarizing plate having an absorbing axis inclined by 45° to the sides, with an area yield of 91.5 %.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 31 of page 197, with the following amended paragraph:*

A coating liquid LL-3 for low-refractive index layer was prepared in the same manner as the coating liquid LL-2 for low-refractive index layer except that, in a last step, 30 g of a silicone leveling agent (linear dimethylsilicone-EO block copolymer (trade name: L-9000 (CS100), manufactured by Nippon Unicar Co.) was added.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 25 of page 201, with the following amended paragraph:*

A cellulose acylate film (CA1-1) prepared in Example C-1 was unwound and coated with the coating liquid for the hard-coat layer, utilizing a gravure coater. After drying at 100°C, it was irradiated with an ultraviolet light of an illumination intensity of 400 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> and an illumination amount of 300 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> utilizing an air-cooled metal halide lamp of 160 W/cm (manufactured by Eyegraphics Co.) in an atmosphere of an oxygen concentration of 1.0 vol.% or less under nitrogen purging to harden the coated layer, thereby obtaining a film with a hard-coat layer (HKH-01) of a thickness of 8 μm.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 202, with the following amended paragraph:*

To 99.1 parts by weight of the aforementioned titanium dioxide dispersion, 68.0 parts by weight of a mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 3.6 parts by weight of a photopolymerization initiator (Irgacure 907), 1.2 parts by weight of a photosensitizer (Kayacure DETX, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 279.6 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone and 1049.0 parts by weight of cyclohexanone were added and agitated. After sufficient agitation, the mixture was filtered by a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 0.4 μm to obtain a coating liquid for a high-refractive index layer-1.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 22 of page 202, with the following amended paragraph:*

To 469.8 parts by weight of the aforementioned titanium dioxide dispersion, 40.0 parts by weight of a mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 3.3 parts by weight of a photopolymerization initiator (Irgacure 907, manufactured by Nippon Ciba-Geigy Ltd.), 1.1 parts by weight of a photosensitizer (Kayacure DETX, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 526.2 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone and 459.6 parts by weight of cyclohexanone were added and agitated. Then the mixture was filtered by a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to obtain a coating liquid for a high-refractive index layer-2.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 5 from the bottom of page 211, with the following amended paragraph:*

5.6 parts by weight of a mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 1.4 parts by weight of the aforementioned fluorine-containing polymer (FP-1), 20.0 parts by weight of hollow silica (CS60-IPA, 20 weight% dispersion in isopropanol, manufactured by Catalysts & Chemicals Ind. Co.), 0.7 parts by weight of RMS-033 (reactive silicone, manufactured by Gelest Inc.), 0.2 parts by weight of a photopolymerization initiator (Irgacure 907, manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Inc.), 6.2 parts by weight of the sol liquid a (described above) and 315.9 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone were added and agitated. After sufficient agitation, the mixture was filtered by a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to obtain a coating liquid LL-5 for a low-refractive index layer.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 222, with the following amended paragraph:*

88.9 parts by weight of an aforementioned titanium dioxide dispersion, 58.4 parts by weight of a mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>), 3.1 parts by weight of Irgacure 907, 1.1 parts by weight of Kayacure DETX (manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 482.4 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone, and 1869.8 parts by weight of cyclohexanone were agitated and filtered with a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to obtain a coating liquid for a middle-refractive index layer.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 222, with the following amended paragraph:*

586.8 parts by weight of the aforementioned titanium dioxide dispersion, 47.9 parts by weight of DPHA<sup>®</sup>, 4.0 parts by weight of Irgacure 907, 1.3 parts by weight of Kayacure DETX, 455.8 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone, and 1427.8 parts by weight of cyclohexanone were agitated and filtered with a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to obtain a coating liquid for a high-refractive index layer.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 18 of page 222, with the following amended paragraph:*

1.4 parts by weight of DPHA<sup>®</sup>, 5.6 parts by weight of a fluorine-containing polymer (PF-1) of following structure, 20.0 parts by weight of hollow silica (average particle size: 40 nm, shell thickness: 7 nm, refractive index: 1.31, 18 weight% in isopropanol) as hollow particles, 0.7 parts by weight of reactive silicone "RMS-033" (manufactured by Gelest Inc.), 6.2 parts by weight of following sol liquid a, 0.2 parts by weight of Irgacure 907, and 315.9 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone were agitated and filtered by a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to obtain a coating liquid for a low-refractive index layer.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 248, with the following amended paragraph:*

88.9 parts by weight of an aforementioned titanium dioxide dispersion A, 58.4 parts by weight of a mixture of dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate and dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate (DPHA<sup>®</sup>), 3.1 parts by weight of a photopolymerization initiator (Irgacure 907), 1.1 parts by weight of a photosensitizer (Kayacure DETX, manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co.), 482.4 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone, and 1869.8 parts by weight of cyclohexanone were agitated and filtered with a polypropylene filter of a pore size of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to obtain a coating liquid for a middle-refractive index layer.

*Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 38 of page 253, with the following amended paragraph:*

Then, on a surface of thus prepared polarizing plate, a light diffusing tacky substance of a thickness of 25  $\mu\text{m}$  (refractive index 1.47) was adhered. The light diffusing tacky substance was prepared by adding silica particles (particle size: 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , refractive index: 1.44) by 50

weight% to an acrylic tacky material (refractive index 1.47) and forming a film, and corresponded to a haze 88. Then a brightness increasing film PCF400 (having a base material of a PET film of a thickness of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and a total thickness of about 53  $\mu\text{m}$ ; manufactured by Nitto Denko Co.) was adhered. Then a light condensing film was prepared by evaporated thin films, namely 15 laminated layers of  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ . The light condensing film corresponds to emission spectra of 435, 545 and 610 nm of a cold cathode tube and has a property of condensing these lights into a front range of  $\pm 45^\circ$ .